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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Michael C Stuart
Cohen Pontani Lieberman & Pavane
551 Fifth Avenue
Suite 1210
New York, NY 10176

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, HAU H

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2674

DATE MAILED: 07/25/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/639,196

Applicant(s)

PALIN, ARTO

Examiner

Hau H Nguyen

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 August 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4. 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

2. Claims 1-4 and 8-10, 15-17, 19, 20 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Nahi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,084,584).

Referring to claims 1-4 and 16, Nahi et al. disclose a communication system comprising a portable display tablet that is operated in conjunction with a base computer system including a host processor for executing an application program with a predetermined operational function that generates predetermined graphics data and operates in response to predetermined input data. The computer system also includes a wireless data transceiver coupled to the processor that is capable of communicating the predetermined graphics and input data between the computer and portable display tablet. The portable display tablet comprises a graphics display panel for

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displaying predetermined graphical data, a low power wireless data transceiver providing short range data communication of the predetermined graphics and input data between the base computer system and portable display tablet, and a controller embedded within the portable display tablet and coupled to the low power wireless data transceiver that executes a control program to process the predetermined graphics data to provide the predetermined graphical display data to the graphics display panel (see column 3, lines 56-68 and column 4, lines 1-8).

Referring to claim 15, since the second display is the host computer 14, it is inherent that the host computer includes a memory for buffering the incoming image.

In regard to claims 8-10 Nahi et al. further teach the detailed control and data flow relationships between the host computer system 14 and a display tablet 22 is shown in FIG. 7. The network operating system component 142 of the operating system 98 executed by the host computer system 14 implements a TCP/IP or similar network communications protocol. A socket intercept module 144 is provided in accordance with the present invention to filter, identify and bypass compressed data objects subject to predefined conditions to a wireless transceiver subsystem 164. The predefined conditions include the specific data object compression forms that can be handled by a particular model of a display tablet 20 and that a wireless connection has been established with a valid display tablet 20 (see column 16, lines 14-68 and column 17, lines 1-34 for details).

As for claims 17 and 19, Nahi et al. also teach the second display can be a television (see column 20, lines 23-28), and it is inherent that the display capability of the television is different from the portable device.

In regard to claim 25, Nahi et al. further teach in fig. 3 a block diagram of the internal electronic control system 60 for a display tablet 20. The control system 60 is preferably constructed as a low-cost embedded microprocessor control system utilizing a main processor bus 62 to provide a data and control interconnect between a microcontroller CPU 64 and a main memory bank 66. The main memory 66 is preferably sized sufficient to allow execution of a control program implementing primarily the display function of the tablet 20 independent of the actual execution of the application program.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nahi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,084,584).

Referring to claim 18, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art to replace the conventional television monitor taught by Nahi et al. with an LCD display, which is controlled pixel-by-pixel so as to be able to display a portion of the image to the screen.

5. Claims 5-7, 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nahi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,084,584) in view of Irvin (U.S. Patent No. 6,297,737).

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Nahi et al. teach all the limitations of claims 5-7, 21-23, as applied to claims 1 and 2 above except that the communication link is Bluetooth link.

However, Bluetooth communication link is well known in the art, and are available for many applications, one of which is described in U.S. Patent No. 6,297,737 granted to Irvin for an object locating system.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the short range communication link taught by Nahi et al. by Bluetooth link taught by Irvin because Bluetooth-capable systems can operate internationally and Bluetooth permits disparate electronic devices or systems to communicate with each other via short-range communications (see column 5, lines 14-17 of Irvin).

6. Claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nahi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,084,584) in view of Sharma (U.S. Patent No. 6,287,200).

In regard to claim 24, the wireless transmission method compliant to the wireless application protocol is well known in the art, and one application of which is described in U.S. Patent No. 6,287,200.

7. Claims 11-14, 26-28, 33 and 34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nahi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,084,584) in view of Nakabayashi (U.S. Patent No. 5,550,593).

Nahi et al. teach all the limitations of claims 11-14, as applied to claims 1 and 9 above except for the data is split and transferred to and viewed properly at the respective display device.

However, Nakabayashi discloses a video communication system comprising a first communication device and second communication device wherein the signals of a frame are separated and stored, separated video data, audio data and character data are assembled into respective packets which correspond to the respective bit rates and are completed each with a header of information identifying the packet's structure and the multiplexing conditions and is then stored. When reproducing the stored packets, the structure of each packet is judged from the header information and the stored data is reassembled from the packets and reproduced (see column 3, lines 35-45 of Nakabayashi). As shown in Fig. 8, a multiplexed data format is used in a data separating-multiplexing system according to the present invention. In FIG. 8, numerals 81, 82, 83 designate, respectively, an audio data length per packet, a video data length per packet and a character data length per packet. Numeral 84 designates numbers of packets of audio, video and character data and numerals 85, 86 and 87 indicate respectively, an audio data packet, a video data packet and a character data packet. When reproducing the stored data, it is possible to judge the bit rate of each kind of stored data from the data's length 81, 82, 83. Consequently, it becomes possible to set the communications' conditions according to the data bit rate by using the capacity and command bits 5. Thereby, the data stored under different communication conditions can be easily reproduced (see column 8, lines 24-48).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skills in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the multiplex communication system using separated and multiplexed data taught by Nakabayashi with the a communication system taught by Nahi et al. to forward the information to respective display devices appropriately in order to achieve easy storage/reproduction of interframe predictive video signals such as those adopted in visual

telephone services and to prepare and/or change the data and to store data, encoded by the conventional dynamic video coding method and to complete the video-delivery services without an interruption of data in its reproduction at any of the conventional visual telephone terminals (see column 3, lines 45-68 and column 4, lines 1-4).

In regard to claims 26 and 27, it is possible to utilize the separated and multiplexed data taught by Nakabayashi to assemble and disassemble the data packet with headers containing the information of the address code of the first and second display devices in order to transfer the data image to respective display.

Referring to claims 28 and 33, Nahi et al. disclose a communication system comprising a portable display tablet that is operated in conjunction with a base computer system including a host processor for executing an application program with a predetermined operational function that generates predetermined graphics data and operates in response to predetermined input data. The computer system also includes a wireless data transceiver coupled to the processor that is capable of communicating the predetermined graphics and input data between the computer and portable display tablet. The portable display tablet comprises a graphics display panel for displaying predetermined graphical data, a low power wireless data transceiver providing short range data communication of the predetermined graphics and input data between the base computer system and portable display tablet, and a controller embedded within the portable display tablet and coupled to the low power wireless data transceiver that executes a control program to process the predetermined graphics data to provide the predetermined graphical display data to the graphics display panel (see column 3, lines 56-68 and column 4, lines 1-8).

It is possible to utilize the separated and multiplexed data taught by Nakabayashi to assemble and disassemble the data packet with headers containing the information of the address code of the first and second display devices in order to transfer the data image to respective display as described above.

As for claim 34, Nahi et al. also teach the second display can be a television (see column 20, lines 23-28).

8. Claims 29, 30 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nahi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,084,584) in view of Nakabayashi (U.S. Patent No. 5,550,593) further in view of Irvin (U.S. Patent No. 6,297,737).

Nahi et al. and Nakabayashi teach all the limitations of claims 29-32, as applied to claim 28 above except that the communication link is Bluetooth link.

However, Bluetooth communication link is well known in the art, and are available for many applications, one of which is described in U.S. Patent No. 6,297,737 granted to Irvin for an object locating system.

9. Claim 31 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nahi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,084,584) in view of Nakabayashi (U.S. Patent No. 5,550,593) further in view of Sharma (U.S. Patent No. 6,287,200).

In regard to claim 31, the wireless transmission method compliant to the wireless application protocol is well known in the art, and one application of which is described in U.S. Patent No. 6,287,200.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See PTO-892 form.

Srinivasan (U.S. Patent No. 6,357,042) discloses a method for pixel control on television.

11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hau H. Nguyen whose telephone number is: 703-305-4104. The examiner can normally be reached on MON-FRI from 8:30-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe can be reached on 703-305-4709.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Washington, D. C. 20231

or faxed to:

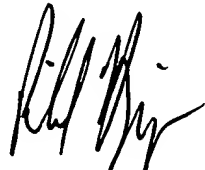
(703) 872-9314 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered response should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

H. Nguyen

07/21/2002


RICHARD HJERPE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TEC 2600